

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 22, 1847.
In this paper are published the Laws, Treaties, and other public Acts of the United States, by authority of the Government.

Our Terms.
The following will be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:
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JOHN D. DEFREES,
CHAPMAN & SPANN.

To Correspondents.
F. S. Shickler's Mills. Your letter shall have the right direction. We can now trace all the causes of which you speak, to Merivale, and shall notify the department immediately.
Our friends at Mt. Vernon shall have their matter attended to in our next. We are "ground down" with work at present, and the sickness of the Junior doesn't "set us back" any.
"Every body." Just keep quiet one week. Your particular case shall be attended to, and you may get a hearty "cure" for your ignorance.

Blackford's Reports.
The 7th Volume of these universally acknowledged able reports, is now published and ready for delivery. In the opinion of competent judges, this volume is one of the most important and ablest of the series, and adds additional lustre to the character of its distinguished author.

Having had the publication of the present volume in part, we have become better acquainted with the extent of the labor bestowed on it in preparing it for the press; of which, but very few publishers of ordinary works, can form a conception. Of its execution, perhaps it would become us not to speak. But to say that we feel proud of it, and disposed to compare it with any similar publication, east or west, is what we confidently claim the right to do.

"SUFFR" and "CAYENNE."—"We are not going to induce a 'Sonny' to take 'suffr' whatever we might say in favor of 'cayenne.' Nor do we intend to 'hit' those gentlemen so often troubled with the Cholera. But we do say, in plain terms, that S. J. Wade, the druggist, has on hand the finest articles of brandy and Port Wine that we have ever seen in America. They are the genuine; and for purposes of sickness, where exhibited in the opinion of the physician, are certainly superior articles. To say one word in favor of his establishment generally, would be superfluous. It speaks for itself; and where people choose to get sick, and wish to get well by the use of drugs, none better or purer can be found in the country.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The company here is now full, and the following officers have been elected and commissioned: Edward Land, Captain; Abraham Lewis, 1st Lieut.; Benj. Franklin, 2d Lieut.; Benj. Pilbeam, 2d Lieut. The names of the sergeants and corporals will not be learned.

This is an excellent corps, young, active, and full of fight; and among them are not a few who can "handle a musket." Won't our ladies make another effort, and present them with a flag? Our word for it, they will not disagree it, nor forget the donors.

BRENA VISTA.—In another column will be found an article from the St. Louis Union, giving an abstract of an account of the Battle of Buena Vista, by the editor of the Ottawa Free Trader. We copy this article especially because it alludes to the 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers, as well as because it gives a clear, succinct and particular account of the main features of the battle. It will be seen that it accords exactly with the account we recently published, from the pen of the Hon. A. L. Robinson; and although it may seem like mere repetition to many of our readers, it will be none the less interesting when it is remembered that it has a direct bearing on the circumstances which involve the reputation of a portion of our volunteers.

We take this occasion to acknowledge the honorable and liberal course of the St. Louis Union upon this subject, from the first. Instead of at once admitting and taking for granted the anonymous charges made against our volunteers, the Union hesitated to believe them, and sought for extenuating circumstances. The same may be said of the Louisville Free Democrat, the Detroit Free Press, and some other democratic papers out of the State. This is the more gratifying, not only because it was just, but also because whig papers, both in and out of the State, proclaimed and admitted the infamous charges with as much alacrity as they would have chronicled any other kind of "whig victory." Their course showed very plainly that they hoped the full charge was true. And we have no doubt they would have been glad had it proved so. Nay more, we firmly believe that they would have been more gratified had our whole army been defeated, than they are that it should so gloriously have triumphed. They would at any time court a national disgrace, if by means of it they could get a chance to give a blow to a Democratic Administration. It was so in the Revolutionary war, when they were Tories; in the war of 1812, when they were Federalists; and now, when they are Mexican Whigs.

A great fire recently occurred in the Ohio Penitentiary, which broke out in the shops of P. Hayden & Co., and consumed the entire eastern wing, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, and two stories high. The shops consumed were occupied for manufacturing saddles, trunks, and the different branches of hardware. A very large quantity of saddlery hardware was in the buildings, which now lay in heaps among the ruins. A large quantity of saddle-trees and harness was also consumed.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gen. Taylor has been nominated for the Presidency in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Ky., by a public meeting, of which Judge French, formerly a democratic member of Congress, was chairman, and Henry Daniel, also formerly a democratic member of Congress from the same district, was a member of the committee to draft resolutions for the meeting.

The Portuguese government has opened the port of Lisbon, for the admission, until the 30th of June next, of 12,000 muros—about 250,000 bushels—of foreign wheat, in grain or flour, subject only to the same duty as Portuguese wheat and flour.

Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies, but the enemies for a time, of the men who, a year ago, misgoverned and brought about this unnatural war between two great Republics!—General Scott's Proclamation.

Is General Scott a Whig?
Illinois is still the "Banner State." Her eleven companies, one of Cavalry and ten of Infantry are full, and ready for the field.

The War Department.

The New York Sunday News, edited by Major Noah, pays the following just and well earned compliment to the able and efficient head of the War Department. Secretary MARCY is emphatically a working man. His position has been one of great labor and responsibility; and it is a matter of great gratification to his friends, that he has been found fully equal to it.

We look with wonder upon the operations of the War Department since the war, and the immense amount of labor it has accomplished within the last 11 months. Unprepared for the war, 15,000 men have been armed and equipped, mustered into service, and sent with immense stores of cannon, powder, ball and provisions, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, in a strange country. Another army despatched towards California—more than abundance of all kinds of stores and provisions shipped thousands of miles; and hundreds of wagons procured for transportation—battles fought—victories gained—storming parties sent, and more than one victory won, every thing pertaining to war prepared in due season and in abundance. We have conquered ten times more territory, and fought more desperate pitched battles in eleven months, with less than 20,000 men, than France did in Algeria with 80,000 veterans, in seven years! Is nothing due the energy and vigilance of our brave and able chief of the department which have accompanied these victories?

PARTEES IN MEXICO.—The N. O. Delta translates a letter sent to La Patria from Mexico, which contains the following paragraph descriptive of the different factions into which the people of Mexico are divided:

"The parties which are at present, like motes, incessantly feeding on the prosperity of Mexico, may be divided into five or six factions. There is the war party, who are not only in favor of a war, but of one conducted with decision, energy, and real earnestness. There is the peace party, which is desirous of effecting an accommodation with the United States, even at the sacrifice of a large portion of their territory. Another party—that of the clergy—late the Americans as heretics and Jews, but they are unwilling to open the purses of the church to contribute to prosecute the war against the 'enemies of their religion.' Gomez Farias has a party, which is in favor of hypothecating the property of the church, and using the proceeds to carry on the war. The last named 'party' seems very much to resemble the whig politicians of the United States.

The Richmond, Ia., Palladium, one of the strongest and most consistent whig papers in Indiana, does not feel disposed, in defiance of all previous professions, to support the nomination of Gen. Taylor. It thus rebukes its party managers in an article of the 5th inst.

THE TAYLOR FEVER.—Some few years ago, a goodly number of the politicians of this country were afflicted with the "Tyler grip," they now appear to be taking in the "Taylor fever," unconscious of what will be their fate. Why this gunpowder mania? What is there in the course of General Taylor, which so pre-eminently qualifies him for the presidency? Forty years of his life have been spent in the regular army—he has learned to fight. If we want a president to fight, take Taylor. He has proven himself an able general. If it is the design of the American people to quit the paths of peace, and engage in a military crusade against the world, make Taylor commander-in-chief of your army and navy. But if it is the design of the people of this country, to acquire the glory of the soldier, not our chief president. We are not willing to throw aside those men whose whole political life is as familiar to us as household words, and under whose counsel and wisdom our country has become what it is, for one of whom we know nothing but his career in invading a neighboring republic, at the head of an army which has marked its track in innocent blood.

We know nothing of the political opinions of Gen. Taylor. He may be a whig—he may be in favor of a protective tariff, of a national bank, and all other measures advocated by the whig party, even down to the Wilmot proviso; and yet we would take in preference one whose whole life is an earnest of what he has been, what he is, and what he will be under any circumstances. Taylor may be available—Tyler was so considered. We expect to have in our candidate some other qualification than availability. We were deceived once—shall we be again?

We have one individual preference among the persons spoken of as candidates for the presidency. And that preference is CORWIN of Ohio. There is no doubt about his political sentiments. But we have not room now to speak further on this matter, and shall refer to it again.

Senor Pedro Maria Anaya, the new provisional President of Mexico, has issued an address to the soldiers which concludes thus:

"Soldiers! The moment of trial has at last arrived; it will neither be long nor doubtful, because, in order to triumph, we only need follow the footsteps of the nation from which we are descendants. Spain saved herself in 1808, because she never entered into peace or agreement with her invaders. Let us imitate her courage, and we shall be saved. God and liberty!"

All the speeches and public addresses breathe a fierce and determined hostility against our country, and exclude all thoughts of peace. A guerilla war, and one of posts, is advised by the leading members of Congress.

FACTS.—Mexico by a proclamation signed by the Dictator Paredes, declared war against the United States, on the 19th of April, 1846, nearly a month before our Congress acknowledged its existence. The United States Congress did not declare its existence until the 13th of May, 1846. Gen. Arista, commanding the Mexican army, was directed by Paredes to invade our territory, and in executing his orders the battles of the 8th and 9th of May were fought, opposite Matamoros. He had crossed the Rio Grande to subdue the State of Texas. These two battles were fought on American soil previous to the declaration of war by our government, and fought in self-defense.

LOUISVILLE COURIER.—Judge McKee has entered upon the discharge of his duties, as editor of the political department of the Louisville Courier. The Courier will become a strong rival of the Louisville Journal, in every thing, we hope, except blackguardism. The Journal will remain as it always has been, unrivaled in falsehood and scurrility; and nothing more strongly evinced the baseness of the whig party, than the fact that they have so generally approved of its foul course.

The St. Louis Union of the 12th says that the requisition on Illinois, for volunteers, has been promptly met, and the complement of volunteers accepted by the proper officer. Illinois may well be proud of the reputation which they are acquiring, by their promptness and energy in volunteering, as well as by their daring and skill upon the field of battle.

Return of the Volunteers.

Pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting was held at the Court House, Wednesday evening, to make arrangements for receiving the volunteers on their return. On motion, G. A. CHAPMAN was called to the chair; and the object of the meeting being stated, it was:

On motion of Hon. W. W. Wick,
Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, to prepare a system of arrangements, and report at an adjourned meeting.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen: Hon. W. W. Wick, Thomas M. Baker, Andrew Smith, Thos. M. Smith, Dr. L. Dunlap, Basil Brown, and John S. Spann.

After a short discussion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting, made the following report:

Resolved, That the following committees be appointed, to-wit:

1st. A committee to correspond with Col. Drake, and ascertain and publish the names of the volunteers who are expected to arrive at the Depot, at Edinburgh, to-wit: W. W. Wick, David Wallace, G. A. Chapman, M. McCarty, J. D. Defrees, and N. B. Palmer.

2d. A committee to procure volunteer wagons and teams to transport the volunteers entirely or in part from Edinburgh to Indianapolis, to-wit: T. M. Smith, Wm. H. Morrison, John M. Talbot, Sam'l Woolen, and W. B. Preston.

3d. A committee to take order in reference to the appropriate ceremonies and proceedings of a gratulatory character on the arrival of the volunteers at Edinburgh or Indianapolis or both, to-wit: James Blake, John H. Bradley, D. Reynolds, A. G. Porter, N. Bolton, James Morrison, S. V. B. Noel, Livingston Dunlap, and Douglas McGuire.

4th. A committee to take order and make arrangements concerning appropriate festivities and entertainments on the occasion of their arrival, to-wit: Andrew Smith, E. Hedderly, Matthew Little, George Plant, S. M. Scoville, and William Little.

5th. A committee to levy subscriptions, with instructions to the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, to the necessary amounts, and to make contracts and pay accounts; to-wit: T. M. Smith, J. S. Spann, Joshua Langsdale, and L. M. Vance;

Which report was unanimously concurred in, and the meeting adjourned.

Gen. Howard's Remains.

PARKE COUNTY PROCEEDINGS.
At a meeting of the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, held at the Court House in said town on Tuesday the 18th day of May, 1847, Hon. Daniel M. Morris was appointed president, William Rosebrough and Saml. N. Baker, vice presidents, and Joseph Potts, Esq., secretary.

The object of the meeting being first stated in an appropriate manner by Judge Bryant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, At the last session of the Legislature of this State, a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to cause the remains of Gen. Tilghman A. Howard, Charge to the late Republic of Texas, to be removed from their resting place in Texas, to such place in this State as his family should designate; and Whereas, Pursuant to said joint resolution, Robert N. Allen and J. L. Strecher, Esqrs., were commissioned by the Executive to carry out the object and intention of said joint resolution;

And Whereas, This meeting has just learned that the said commissioners have arrived at Indianapolis in charge of the remains of the said deceased;

And Whereas, This community being unanimously in favor of manifesting their sincere and unforgotten respect and regard for the memory of the deceased, and of testifying their appreciation of his exalted virtues, distinguished talents and public services, and high moral worth, in a proper and becoming manner;

Resolved, That a committee of fourteen be appointed, to confer and resolve in concert with the family of the deceased, on the time, place and manner of receiving and interring his remains, and making all necessary and appropriate arrangements for that purpose; and that the said committee be requested to perfect such arrangements immediately, and give public notice thereof in all the newspapers in the State.

The chair appointed the following committee: John G. Davis, Gen. A. M. Houston, Gen. Geo. K. Steele, Judge Jos. Potts, Austin M. Pott, Joseph A. Wright, Levi Sawell, Judge Bryant, James McCampbell, William Rosebrough, A. L. Roache, Dr. B. F. Headen, Rev. W. V. Allen, and Isaac L. Sullivan.

And the meeting adjourned.

D. M. MORRIS, President.
S. N. BAKER, V. Presidents.
Joseph Potts, Secretary.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1847.

Resolved, That the remains of Gen. T. A. Howard be removed from Indianapolis to Rockville, so as to arrive at Rockville on Wednesday, the 24th day of June next.

Resolved, That a procession be formed on the public square in Rockville on the 24th day of June next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., which will march out on the Green-castle road, to meet the procession with the remains.

Resolved, That the procession will then move to the Second Presbyterian Church, where a funeral sermon will be delivered at 11 o'clock, A. M., by President White of the Wabash College, from thence the procession will move to the place of interment.

Resolved, That Gen. A. M. Houston be appointed chief marshal of the day.

Resolved, That the citizens of the State generally, and ministers of the Gospel, Governor, officers of the State, members of the bar, Senators and Representatives, be especially invited to attend.

Resolved, That all the papers in this State be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

And the committee adjourned.
J. G. DAVIS, Chairman.
Jos. Potts, Secretary.

Betty Watson still rules the roast of the little kingdom of Bavaria. The Paris correspondent of the Ledger says—

In Bavaria a revolution was effected by Lola Montes alias Betsy Watson, the notorious paramour of the old dotard King. To please a fifth rate dancer, who is not even remarkably handsome, except that she has dark blue eyes and black hair, the King has dismissed his Jesuit ministers, telling the archbishop, in remembrance of the fact, that the patron saint of Munich is Ignatius of Loyola; that he is willing to let him have Loyola, provided His Eminence will give him Lola!—a very dignified reply, no doubt, on the part of a Catholic sovereign to the head of his church. The Queen has left the capital, and the Crown Prince has also gone a travelling; but the King has dismissed his Jesuit ministers, placed the portfolios in the hands of moderate and partly liberal men, and the people shout for him, and applaud him in the streets and at the theatre. If these signs do not show the rottenness of the social edifice of Europe, the perfect anarchy in morals, religion and politics, then it is impossible to read the times. Germany is on the eve of a revolution—will it trust that it will be less bloody and more conducive to the amelioration of the people than the French.

The Washington Union justly says—

"There is nothing in the whole course of this active war, which surpasses our victory at the Sacramento, whether we consider the disparity of the force engaged, the comparative loss of the two armies, the skill and prowess of our troops, either in storming the enemy's batteries, or in flanking their position, the enemy's discomfiture, and the capture of the capital of Chihuahua. This whole enterprise, as well as our decisive victories in California, are but new evidences of the valor of our men and the success of our arms."

PLANK ROADS IN CANADA.—Two wooden roads are being constructed near Montreal. Prosser's steam carriage and guide wheels are to be used on them. One of the roads is three miles in length—the other eleven miles. Red pine rails are used. They are built at a cost of \$4,000 a mile.
The Chambersburg and Potomac Plank Road Company have declared a dividend of \$8,000 on the earnings of the road the last year. It is 10 miles long, and cost \$16,000.

Senator BENTON publishes the following "card" in the St. Louis Union of the 15th May. It explains itself, and puts down certain infamous charges recently made by a lying whig letter writer:

The public mind has been misled in relation to Gen. Kearny and Col. Fremont, in California; and a letter written in Washington, containing so much semi-official, and from a knowledge of the contents of official published despatches, imputes the supposed difference to an intrigue of mine to place Col. Fremont in command over Gen. Kearny, and of which Gen. Kearny had good ground. He says: "It is supposed that Gen. Kearny has reason to believe that, through the influence of Col. Benton, Col. Fremont is to be put in command over him." To put an end to the anxiety of the friends of the two absent officers on account of such reports, I will here publish an extract from a private letter from Gen. Kearny to myself, dated Ciudad de los Angeles, January 14, 1847, and brought in by the same messenger who brought his official despatches. Of course, I limit myself in the extract to the subject of Col. Fremont, and not to Gen. Kearny's sayings. "I have not written a line to you for three months, because no opportunity presented itself of sending a letter to you; one is now offered, by way of Panama, and I seize a few moments, and must write, though hurriedly."

"After the revolt against Col. Gillespie, at the city of Angeles, in September, I was ordered by Col. Fremont to go to the Sacramento, to raise volunteers, and put down what he termed the rebels. On my arrival on the 12th of Dec. at San Diego, I found the Commodore there, and prevailed on him by the close of the month to send what force he could spare from there in this direction for the purpose of uniting with Col. Fremont in an attack upon the Californians, or to take advantage of the opportunity to attack them."

"On the 5th and 9th we encountered the whole force of the Californians, about 500 mounted men under Governor Flores, and defeated them each day; but as all our men, except about fifty volunteers, were on foot, and all the enemy were well mounted, we could not catch them. The enemy finding that the struggle against us was useless, and unwilling to submit to be marched to meet Col. Fremont, and on the 12th capitulated to him at San Fernando, twenty-five miles from here, agreeing to submit, and to acknowledge the American authorities, and never again to rise against them. This day Col. Fremont, at the head of 400 volunteers, entered the city. He is now here again, and has gained great credit, and in the manner in which he has raised his volunteers and conducted the expedition from the Sacramento."

"Will you please, in my name, congratulate Mrs. Fremont upon the honor and credit gained by the Colonel, with my best wishes for herself and all your family."

"So wrote Gen. Kearny of Col. Fremont, on the 14th of January last, and the praise he bestows on the raising of the volunteers and on the capitulation, are well merited. Col. Fremont had gone six hundred miles to the American settlements on the Sacramento to raise troops to reconquer the southern half of California, and had raised 400 men and brought them back in an incredibly short space of time. He had done this without means, and without legal authority, (for he did not then know of his own appointment as Lieut. Colonel), and wholly by his personal influence, and the weight of his personal character. The defeated Mexicans marched two days to surrender to him, from their confidence in him; and the capitulation to which he admitted them was wise, just and conformable to the law of nations. He exacted no oath of allegiance from the conquered men, declaring that until a definite treaty of peace should make them citizens of the United States. He treated no one as a rebel. He only exacted what the Law of Nations authorized, namely, a promise of submission to the conquerors, receiving in return, protection for life, liberty and property. The capitulation specified the virtues and prevented the war from becoming guerilla."

"I publish this card to relieve the anxieties of the friends of the two absent officers, and of all well disposed persons, who would be sorry to see Col. Fremont dishonor himself. I do not publish it to oblige the Washington letter-writer, nor do I object to his including my two sons-in-law in his old and daily work against me; but I think that a writer who assumes to be semi-official, and to have a knowledge of unpublished despatches, and who is certainly *not* a competent, candid and *not* about the department, ought to have more respect for the President than to make him my instrument, and subject to my influence, in an intrigue to put Brigadier General Kearny under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont."

THOMAS H. BENTON.

St. Louis, May 14, 1847.

*Eating, lying down, and getting up.

GEN. KEARNEY.—The New York Sun contains a letter from California, of which the following is an extract. Gen. Kearny had previously fought at San Pasqual:

The General entrenched himself, and sent an express to Commodore Stockton for assistance, who was at St. Diego with about 500 sailors and marines, which *not being promptly complied with*, from some cause not known, another messenger was dispatched by the General, on the third day, who informed the Commodore that the General was surrounded by the enemy, that his little army was in great distress, and subsisting on their horses, and that he would accept immediate relief, the General would cut his way through the enemy, if it cost the lives of his whole party. The Commodore then sent out a force of 250 to 300, and so soon as they made their appearance, the cowardly Californians fled. Gen. Kearny then marched to St. Diego, joined Commodore Stockton, and planned the battles of the 8th and 9th of January, when Ciudad de los Angeles, (the city of Angels), was a second time taken. The General showed his orders, instructions and appointment as Military and Civil Governor of California to Commodore Stockton, who immediately suspended the civil functions of the General, and issued his own proclamation as Governor, and afterwards appointed Lieut. Col. Fremont, Governor of the Territory. General Kearny informed Commodore Stockton that he would not submit to his assumption of authority, as he did not wish at this critical period to create a civil war, and soon after took passage in the Cyane for Monterey, where he met with Commodore Sharrick, who supercedes Commodore Stockton, as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces.

Coming Elections in 1847.

The following are the elections yet to take place this year:

Kentucky	Monday, August 2.
Indiana	" "
Illinois	" "
Missouri	" "
Alabama	" "
North Carolina	Thursday, August 5.
Tennessee	" "
Vermont	Tuesday, September 7.
Maine	" "
Georgia	" "
Arkansas	" "
Florida	" "
Maryland	Wednesday, " 6.
South Carolina	Monday, " 11.
Pennsylvania	Tuesday, " 12.
Ohio	" "
Mississippi	Monday, November 1.
Louisiana	" "
Texas	" "
New York	Tuesday, " 2.
New Jersey	" "
Massachusetts	Monday, " 8.
Delaware	Tuesday, " 9.

GEORGE MEDARY, brother of Col. SAMUEL MEDARY, of the Statesman, died at Batavia, Clermont county, on Sunday last, aged 44 years. Thus have three brothers of this family, all sterling and useful men, gone down to the grave, in the very prime of life, within the last six months. The editor of the Statesman, in making this last announcement, says, "we feel stricken down with misfortunes, and a succession of sorrows; but despair will not restore the lost, or unfold the mysteries of Providence." We tender him our sympathies, in his afflictions, which in so short a period have been so largely multiplied upon him.

"Madam," said a doctor to an old maid—"you stand in need of the sun and air. Till you get them, you cannot get well."

"La! doctor! I have no objection to having a son and heir, but I must get a husband first."

From Vera Cruz.

From the Vera Cruz Eagle of the 28th ult.
We understood yesterday that information had been received at Jalapa, that Gen. Worth had thrown his outposts towards Puebla, and would march immediately in that direction himself. We are somewhat doubtful as to its truth, however, not being able to trace it to any positive source. The latest information received from Perote, which might be relied on, (we think) is that issued by us in an extra on Monday last, and republished in this day's paper. General Scott, Patterson, Twigg, Pillow and Quitman, were in Jalapa—Gen. Shields still lying in a very doubtful state in a hospital on the battlefield of Cerro Gordo. Rumor says that Puebla will yield without discharging a gun; if so, they will show more wisdom than has been evinced by several other Mexican cities, with hardly a hope for success against us.

It is now certain that Santa Anna is at Orizaba, a little town at the foot of the mountain of that name, with about a thousand troops around his standard. He was seen at that place on Sunday morning last, and was heard to express his desire of remaining there until he could muster a sufficient force to make another stand. We regret that he proposed to stay there, much doubt is entertained, as it is supposed that he is exceedingly desirous to leave the country, but fears to attempt a movement of that kind openly, lest he should be assassinated immediately, which will not be his fate ultimately, however long he may prolong it. He will not dare return to the city of Mexico, the universal opinion, until he has been able to crown his efforts, to reduce his thousand promises to the deluded people and the clergy, the latter being now his only backers.

It is said that those who cling to his drooping standard now are brought from Oajaca principally, and that not more than two or three hundred of them have any arms; those they have, too, being in very bad condition. We learn that he proposes to order them to replace the "invaders of the soil" if he can raise the rancheros, and form them into guerilla parties, to annoy small bodies of our citizens and soldiers, whom they may have the temerity to attack. Forlorn and dastardly hope! How much Castilian blood courses through the heart of a man who could stoop to such cowardly devices!

We have been credibly informed that a son of General Santa Anna is at the head, or very closely leagued with the murderers who infest the road between this city and Jalapa, and that he makes Santa Fe, a short distance from here, his rendezvous. We hope that an eye will be placed upon his actions, and that if found guilty, he will be dealt with as promptly as the nature of his participation in such crimes would justify merit!

COMMAND OF THE MEXICAN ARMY.—It is generally reported that the Mexican government have removed Gen. Santa Anna from the chief command of the army, and appointed Gen. Valente Canizales as his successor.—Vera Cruz Chronicle, 28th ult.

By a person just arrived from Orizaba we know that Gen. Santa Anna had arrived there with about 200 dragoons, and immediately commenced recruiting, having under his command about 6,000 men of the fugitives from the battle of Cerro Gordo. He is also said to have been seized by the authorities of Mexico, addressed by a great personage to Senor Rejon, offering a certain sum if he would bring about an early peace, and to place all the requisite means at his disposal.

In Puebla, Gen. Inclan is commanding. They are fortifying the town for resistance.—Ibid.

From the Army.

Superior of the Castle and City of Perote, &c.
We clip the following paragraphs from the correspondence of the N. O. Delta:

JALAPA, April 21.
Santa Anna did not pass through Jalapa, but, in company with Ampudia and Torrejon, turned off to the left at his hacienda, and halted for the night at the "nine-mile pass," which was being fortified, but which, on second consideration, it was deemed proper to evacuate. This evacuation took place yesterday morning, and in the evening Colonel Hickey's dragoons took possession of the pass—General Worth following in their footsteps. A number of small arms was taken at the pass; but they are of little or no value.

The list of killed and wounded, on our side, is much larger than was at first reported—it is over three hundred and fifty.

Col. Childs is the military Governor of Jalapa.

JALAPA, April 23.

An express has just got in from Perote. General Worth reached that town yesterday at 11 o'clock, a. m. He found it completely evacuated by the soldiers of the enemy, and Colonel Vasquez left behind to surrender in full decency. An immense number of small arms, the big guns of the castle and city, and ammunition, were taken possession of. It was unfounded, the report that the guns had been spiked in the castle—they were not spiked, and excellent order.

General Ampudia, with about 3,000 cavalry, in a wretched condition, was near the town when our troops entered it, when he put off.

Santa Anna had not been in Perote since the fight at Cerro Gordo, and he is supposed to be somewhere in the mountains.

Santa Anna boasted very much in Jalapa, and said that he would not only whip the Americans, but that he would never call off his men from the pursuit until he had driven us into the sea. Alas, the sequel! Cerro Gordo, he said, was intended by nature as a defence against all those who attempted to overrun the republic; and if the Americans were not beaten back from that point, it would be useless to oppose other obstacles to their advance. This last said in Jalapa, on the eve of departure for the scene of action. But, to wheedle the people in his usual style, he now excuses himself by saying that he was not prepared—that the action commenced much sooner than he expected; and that his defenses were not completed.

Editorial correspondence of the Picayune.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 22, 1847.

The city is full of rumors again to-day, all of which I will try and throw into some kind of shape, although I cannot be so successful as in a succession of defeats which have befallen our country. In the first place, it is said that Gen. Taylor has arrived before San Luis Potosi. They do not assert that he has taken the city, but simply that he has arrived in the neighborhood and close by. Again, it is confidently asserted, that the Mexicans intend leaving the road entirely open from this to Puebla, but at that city they intend making a stand and entombing themselves beneath its ruins before General Scott can enter it. They talk so much about burying themselves beneath their ruined dwellings, and do so little in that way, that one can place no confidence in them. Another rumor is, that in a day or two, we shall hear of a revolution in the city of Mexico against Santa Anna. This looks reasonable. It is now near three weeks since they have had a *pronunciamiento* in Mexico, and it is high time they should stir up a fresh outbreak. Has any one ever attempted to count the cost of one of these Mexican revolutions? We are not so far advanced in civilization, and consequently, having been relieved of the luxury of overturning a government every three or six months, know not what the expense is.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 23, 1847.

We have news, which is thought to be reliable, of Santa Anna. A report came this morning to the effect that he is at Orizaba, in command of some five thousand troops, and that he intends opening a guerilla war in person, by following in General Scott's rear, and attacking none save small parties. This course he should adopt, most certainly; but whether he will do it remains to be seen. The height of Santa Anna's ambition is probably to capture some detached and half-protected wagon train, and, by magnifying some such sneaking operation into a grand and magnificent action and victory—like the capture of the other day and hang him upon the first limb strong enough to bear his weight. That he is playing them false you cannot beat out of their heads—that he has sold the battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo for a consideration they are quite confident, and in proof they are eternally talking about the \$3,000,000. They do not understand what it was that President Polk allowed him to pass freely into Vera Cruz from Havana, unless there was bribery and corruption at the bottom. The idea that our troops are a whit better than theirs, or that they can whip them, even two to one, when posted behind bat-